

**IMPACT OF HIV COUNSELING IN ANTENATAL
MOTHERS – KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE &
PRACTICE (KAP) STUDY**

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation titled “ IMPACT OF HIV COUNSELING IN ANTENATAL MOTHERS - KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE & PRACTICE (KAP) STUDY “ was a bonafide work done by Dr.S.Pratheeppa between January 2007 to May 2008 during her M.D(Obstetrics & Gynaecology) course at Institute of Social Obstetrics - Govt. Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women & Children , Madras Medical College,Chennai

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INTRODUCTION

HIV / AIDS is one of the most urgent threats to global public health. In most countries, the HIV epidemic is related to the behaviors that expose the individuals to the virus and thereby increasing the risk of infection. Information on knowledge about HIV and the level of frequency of risk behaviors related to the transmission of the infection is important in identifying and better understanding the population most at risk for HIV.

Preventive programs are now focusing on public awareness about the routes of transmission and preventive modalities, hoping to overcome the misconception that may be acting as a disincentive to change towards safer behaviors.

WHO STATISTICS, 2008

Estimates of the size and course of the HIV epidemic are updated every year by UNAIDS and WHO. The number of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) worldwide was estimated as 33.2 million. The number of people living with HIV continues to rise but is lower than previously estimated. More than 4.5 million in South and South East Asia are living with HIV / AIDS.

Although the total number of people living with HIV has increased significantly over the years, the proportion infected has not changed since the end of 1990s. In fact, the number of people who become infected every day (over 6800) is greater than the numbers who die of the disease (over 6000).

Worldwide 0.8% of the adult population (15-49 yrs) is estimated to be infected with HIV with a range of 0.7-0.9%. Current data indicate HIV prevalence reached a peak of nearly 6% around 2000 and fell to 5% around 2007.

EPIDEMIOLOGY IN INDIA

(SOURCE –UNAIDS, WHO 2008- 29.07.08)

TOTAL POPULATION, 2007 – 1,169,016,000 (UN POPULATION DIVISION)

S.NO	AGE GROUP	2001	2007
1	Adult (15+) and Children (Total)	2,700,000	2,400,000
2	Adult (15+)	2,600,000	2,300,000
3	Adult rate (15-49 yrs)	0.5%	0.3%
4	Women (15+)	1,000,000	880,000

HIV PREVALENCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE, 2007

AGE (IN YEARS)	MALE (%)	FEMALE (%)
15-24 YRS	0.3%	0.3%

The spread of infection from high to low risk population groups in India runs in parallel with increasing rural prevalence and with a trend towards infection of large number of women by their partners (*Newman et al, 2000, UNAIDS 2002*).

Although high risk groups including commercial sex workers (CSW), truck drivers, etc drive the epidemic in India, infection has now spread to married monogamous women in urban and rural areas.

India's epidemic seems to be following the so-called type 4 pattern – first described in Thailand. The epidemic shifts from highest risk groups (CSW, MSM, drug abusers) to bridge population (clients of sex workers, STD patients, migrant population, partners of drug abusers) and then to general population. The shift usually occurs where the prevalence in the first group reaches 5%.

This trend indicates HIV infection is spreading in 2 ways.

1. From urban to rural population.
2. From individuals practicing high risk behavior to general population.

The overall HIV prevalence is non-uniform in India with antenatal sentinel estimates being >1 % in few districts in North Eastern, Southern and Central India and apparently lower rates in some parts of Northern states (NACO, 2003a) Hence voluntary counseling / HIV testing in pregnancy is the gateway for the prevention of transmission of infection to the newborn as this global epidemic is now having major detrimental impact on maternal & child health throughout the world.

Targeted testing of pregnant women at high risk is no longer recommended because it fails to identify substantial proportion of HIV +ve pregnant women¹.

Universal screening for all pregnant women with pretest & post test counseling is cost effective and has clearly demonstrated reduction in maternal-fetal transmission even in low prevalence setting². NFHS –3 overview report showed that for the whole of India, awareness of the existence of AIDS among women is only around 30% but rapid changes are underway.

ROUTES AND RISK OF TRANSMISSION:

S.NO	ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION	RISK OF TRANSMISSION (%)
1	Sexual Contact	85.34%
2	Perinatal Transmission	3.80%
3	Contaminated Blood/Blood Products	2.05%
4	IV Drug abuse	2.34%
5	Others	0.46%

INTEGRETED COUNSELING AND TESTING CENTRE (ICTC)

HIV counseling and testing services started in the year 1997, have been scaled up in the recent years. Today there are more than 4000 counseling and testing centers which are located at all levels of Public Health Care system.

The earlier voluntary counseling and testing centers (VCTC) and facilities providing prevention of parent to child Transmission of HIV / AIDS (PPTCT) services are now remodeled as a hub to deliver integrated services to all clients under one roof and renamed as “Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers” (ICTC).

Under NACP – III (National AIDS Control Program Phase (III)) the reach of PPTCT services has been expanded to provide access to 7.5 million pregnant women every year.

HIV counseling and testing are a key point to prevention of HIV infection and for treatment and care of the people who are infected with HIV. While availing counseling and testing services, people can access accurate information about HIV preventive care and undergo HIV test in a supportive and confidential environment.

WHAT IS HIV COUNSELING?

HIV/AIDS counseling / education is a confidential dialogue between a client and a counselor aimed at providing information on HIV / AIDS and bringing about behavior change in the client.

It is also aimed at enabling the client to take a decision regarding HIV testing and to understand the implication of the test results.

SETTING IN WHICH COUNSELING MAY BE OFFERED TO CLIENTS

1. PROVIDER INITIATED COUNSELING AND TESTING – “*OPT –OUT*”

A clinician may offer HIV counseling and testing services to patients under his care

A) Patients who present at a health facility with symptoms suggestive of HIV infection.

B) Patients attending the health facility with conditions that could be associated with HIV such as STD / RTI.

C) Setting with large client numbers such as pregnant women who register at AN clinic.

The client is given basic information on HIV /HIV testing. The client is also informed about their right to refuse testing and that declining the test will not affect their access to health services. The clients are then asked about their willingness for testing. If a client does not “opt out” then HIV testing is done.

2. CLIENT INITIATED COUNSELING AND TESTING – “OPT-IN” OR “DIRECT WALK IN CLIENTS”

These are clients who present themselves at the ICTC of their own free will. Written consent to be obtained from such clients before the testing.

PPTCT PROGRAM IN TAMILNADU

HIV infection in India was first detected in TN in 1986. High prevalence areas include Namakkal, Salem and Madurai. Parent to Child transmission is a major means of spread of HIV infection and its importance is emphasized by the fact that the prevalence rate among AN mothers is taken to be a reliable indicator of overall prevalence.

Under GFATM Round II, Tamil Nadu is implementing PPTCT program. The objective of the programme is to scale up preventive care interventions among women of child-bearing age and their families through a package of primary prevention, family planning, voluntary counseling and confidential testing, Anti-Retroviral prophylaxis and counseling on infant feeding.

As part of PPTCT program, HIV counseling and testing is offered to all women attending Antenatal OP in maternity setup. The fact that such counseling is tailor made to suit the target population needs to be analyzed.

WHAT IS KAP STUDY?

KAP studies are highly focused evaluations that measure changes in human Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in response to specific interventions like demonstration, outreach, counseling or education.

KAP studies have been widely used and valued around the world for atleast forty years in public health. KAP studies are more cost effective and resource conserving.

KAP studies tell us what people know about certain things, how they feel and how they behave. Whereas other social surveys may cover a wide range of social values and activities, KAP studies focus specifically on the knowledge, attitudes and practices for a certain topic.

Understanding these three dimensions, will allow a program/project to identify the required changes & drawbacks and thereby to modify the needs for that community. KAP should be conducted twice, both pre and post intervention, in order to measure the impact.

This study attempts at analyzing the efficacy and the impact of HIV counseling given to Antenatal women, using KAP as standard.

OBJECTIVE

To assess the efficacy of HIV counseling given to antenatal mothers from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families using KAP as standard with pre / post counseling questionnaires.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Extensive studies have been conducted across the world in many developed ,developing & under developed countries to assess HIV/ AIDS awareness among AN women ,While studies from developed countries have concentrated more on PPTCT (Prevention of Parent to Child transmission) measures, studies from developing & underdeveloped countries have focused on the feasibility & acceptability of VCT (voluntary counseling & testing) ,knowledge & awareness of HIV/AIDS & its preventive measures, awareness about ART, etc. Despite the proof of VCT in HIV prevention & management, there are limited reports on experience with pre & post HIV- test counseling in developing countries.

In a cross sectional survey conducted by *de Zuleta.P et al* to study the perceptions & responses of pregnant women to HIV testing, it was concluded that success rate was higher when the policy of counseling & informed consent was made more transparent to suit the public domain³.

Gupta.D, Lhewa.D et al carried a study to assess HIV knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women in Namakkal district, Tamil Nadu (Rural India) before and after group counseling sessions. Though post counseling scores increased by 21%, understanding of preventive measures remained poor indicating group counseling sessions achieve only small gains in improving the knowledge of HIV⁴.

In a survey carried out by **Brou H et al** to study the impact of HIV counseling and testing during AN visits, it was found that the ability of HIV – Negative women to adopt preventive measures depended on the quality of conjugal relationship of the couple which is influenced by socio-demographic background⁵.

In a study carried out to assess the attitudes of pregnant women towards HIV/VCT at high prevalence areas in China by **Hesketh et al** 45% thought it was a disease of “low class” and 59% thought that HIV positive persons should not be allowed to marry. Hence it was concluded that community education programmes and intensive training of health workers must precede or accompany VCT programmes.⁶

Marangwanda C, Shetty AK et al studied the feasibility of PMTCT using peer counselors in Zimbabwe and concluded that more than 53% mother-infant pairs came for at least 3 follow up indicating that it was feasible to implement PMTCT program using peer counselors even in developing countries⁷.

In a study carried out by Department of Microbiology, AIIMS, New Delhi regarding HIV & VCT by **Vajpayee.M et al** it was found that HIV seropositivity correlated with participant age (odds Ratio 1.5 times for 25-44 yrs), marital status (2.3 times in married), lower education (Odds Ratio -1.5 times) and the study concluded that provider initiated voluntary counseling as

recommended by WHO/UNAIDS can be very effective in identifying and treating HIV patients in early stage⁸.

According to *ACOG*, although opt-out and opt-in testing are both ethically acceptable, opt-out approach among AN women may identify more women who are eligible for therapy and may have public health advantage⁹.

Jamieson DJ, Clark J et al recommended routine opt-out approach of HIV testing among pregnant women so that identifying women with HIV infection will never be missed¹⁰.

Rahbar.T and Garg S et al studied the extent of awareness of HIV / AIDS among pregnant women and reported that only 39% supported compulsory HIV testing for pregnant women. 96% of the participants had unprotected sex and regarding their attitude toward PLWHA 31% believed that they should not be allowed to have children. The study concluded that more acceptability of VCT and further awareness on PMTCT are needed¹¹.

In a survey carried out by *Abiodun MO et al* to assess the awareness of MTCT among pregnant women, it was found that the main sources of information included posters/bill boards (17%), Radio (36%), Television (27%) and Health workers (20%) and was found that only 68% were aware of MTCT concluding that though the knowledge about HIV / AIDS was high, awareness about MTCT needed to be further improved by counseling and education to AN women¹².

T.A. Duffy, Wolfe C.D et al conducted a study to assess the acceptability of VCT among AN women at Guy's and St. Thomas Hospital, London as early as 1998 and concluded that 67% thought VCT should be offered to all AN women and that the acceptance was highest in hospital clinics (41%) than in midwifery group practice (10%) and community clinics (30%)¹³.

In a study conducted among pregnant women in rural southern India by **Rogers A, Meundi.A et al** it was found that only 60% had relatively good knowledge on HIV / AIDS and 48% were not aware of MTCT preventive measures¹⁴.

Joo.E et al conducted a study at Chicago and found that out of 58% who received HIV counseling, 56% volunteered for HIV testing and concluded that prior counseling can increase the uptake of HIV testing¹⁵.

In a study conducted by **Mahmoud MM et al** at an antenatal clinic in Sudan, it was found that 79% had basic knowledge on HIV and 72.8% were willing to undergo the test¹⁶.

Igwegbe A.O et al conducted a study on knowledge and perceptions of HIV / AIDS and MTCT among pregnant women and found that though the level of awareness about HIV / AIDS was high (99%), only 76.9% were aware of MTCT and the sources of information were Radio (38.7%), Television (31.3%) and Print media (30.0%)¹⁷.

In a study conducted by *Okonkwo KC et al*, that among those who accepted VCT (87%) almost 93% were aware of MTCT. Among those who refused VCT, 69% attributed to social and cultural stigmatization associated with HIV¹⁸.

N.M.Samuel,P.Srijayanth,D.Collins et al conducted a study to assess the acceptance of HIV education & voluntary counseling among pregnant women in rural South India in Tamil Nadu.757 women participated in the pre & post education sessions and the study showed highly significant improvement in knowledge, attitude, beliefs measured before and after the education. The median percent of correct responses increased from 26.4% before to 93.8% afterwards²⁰.

In a study conducted at 3 antenatal clinics in South Central China by *Luo Y et al*, it was found that majority (91%) were aware that HIV / AIDS can coexist with pregnancy but only (64%) had heard about MTCT and no one identified Caesarean section as a method of prevention of MTCT¹⁹.

MATERIALS & METHODS

PLACE OF STUDY

The study was conducted at the ICTC centre attached to the AN clinic at Institute of Social Obstetrics (ISO) & Govt Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women & Children , Chennai.

PERIOD OF STUDY

The study was conducted in the period extending from January 2007 to May 2008.

STUDY POPULATION

300 Antenatal mothers coming from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families attending AN clinic at this tertiary care institute are selected for the study based on the following criteria.

BPL FAMILIES CONSIDERED FOR THE STUDY

- Annual income \leq Rs 10,000
- Education qualification \leq X std
- Socioeconomic status class IV /V

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Women coming from BPL families.
- First AN visit to the institute and who are willing to have their regular AN checkup here.
- Women exposed to ICTC counseling for first time.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Women with better socio-economic background.
- Women with educational std > X std.
- Women not planning to have their subsequent AN check up in this same institute.
- Women already exposed to ICTC counseling (either at ISO / at other health centres)
- Multigravida.
- HIV / AIDS +ve Women or spouse.

NATURE OF THE STUDY :

It is a prospective analytical study designed specifically after extensive review of literature and taking into account the social, cultural and societal differences in the study population. The study uses a standard preformed questionnaire analyzing various aspects of KAP, in the study population, towards HIV.

STUDY PROCEDURE

Pregnant women presenting for first AN visit to the institute without any prior HIV counseling and who are willing to take part in the study are selected.

Informed consent obtained from all eligible participants after explaining the objective of the study to the respondents in the most commonly spoken local language, Tamil.

Women are eligible to participate in the study regardless of whether they opt for HIV testing or not. It was made clear that the questionnaire was not meant to convince them for HIV testing but aimed at assessing their KAP towards HIV.

After obtaining the consent, the standard questionnaire is administered to each participant in a private room. Once the questionnaire is completed, the woman is taken to the next step of HIV counseling.

The counseling is given in the local language focusing on subjects like routes of transmission, high risk population, safe sex, Parent to Child transmission & its preventive measures and awareness about ART.

Following counseling, with the woman's consent, HIV testing is offered. Same AN mothers followed up for a period of 3 months and same questionnaire repeated and reassessed.

Why follow up ?

Initial counseling imparts only knowledge.

Follow up gives time to adopt and practice certain values / methods preferred by them.

Hence follow up helps to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice completely.

SURVEY MEASURE :

After extensive review of literature and taking cognizance of various influencing factors, the questionnaire was designed to contain 3 sections.

Section I :

This section collected socio-demographic information about the woman and her husband. Women are asked to provide key information such as age, educational qualification and Socio-economic status if known.

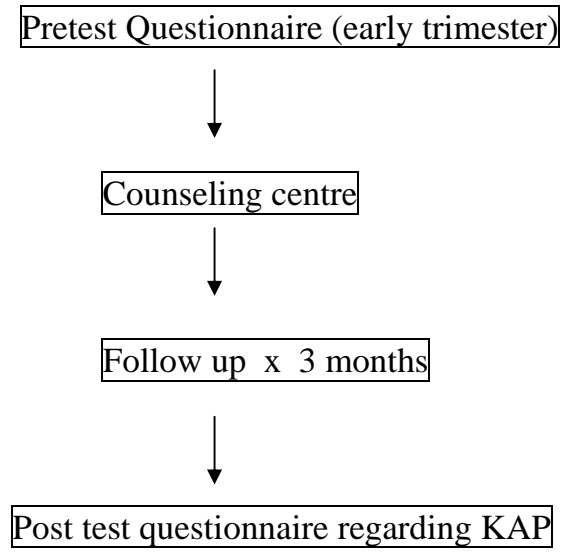
Section II :

This section assesses general knowledge of HIV / HIV transmission routes and their preventive measures, awareness about safe sex & PPTCT

Section III :

The third section questions the willingness for HIV testing and to reason out for their willingness.

SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE STUDY



RESULTS & ANALYSIS

TABLE -1: -

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY POPULATION:

AGE (IN YEARS)	NO. OF THE PARTICIPANTS n= 300(%)
< 21 yrs	24 (8 %)
21 – 25 yrs	137 (45.67 %)
25 – 30 yrs	100 (33.33 %)
30 – 35 yrs	30 (10 %)
> 35 yrs	9 (3 %)

- Majority of the participants (45.67%) are in the age group 21-25 yrs, followed by the age group 25-30 yrs (33.33%).
- Only 3% are >35yrs

TABLE – 2: -

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPOUSE POPULATION:

AGE (IN YEARS)	SPOUSE POPULATION n= 300(%)
< 21 yrs	12 (4 %)
21 – 25 yrs	52 (17.33 %)
25 – 30 yrs	132 (44 %)
30 – 35 yrs	89 (29.67 %)
> 35 yrs	15 (5 %)

- Majority of the participants (44%) are in the age group 25-30 yrs, followed by the age group 30-35 yrs (29.67%).

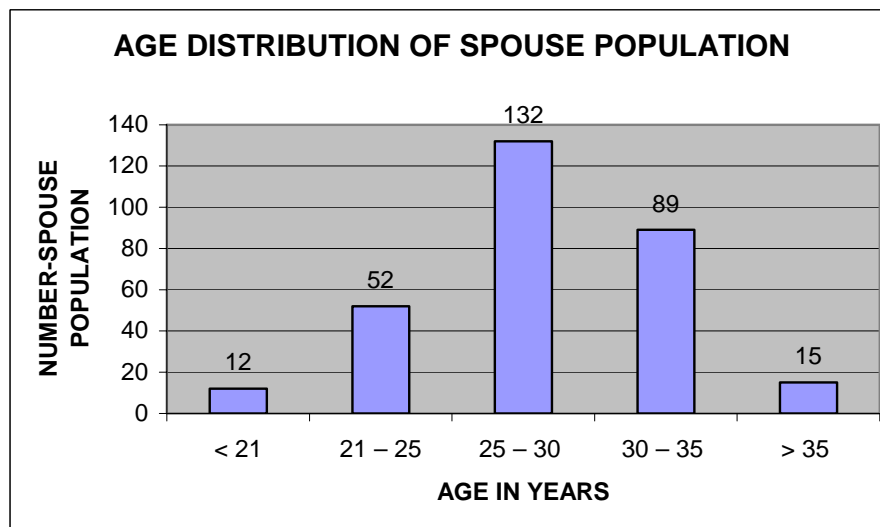
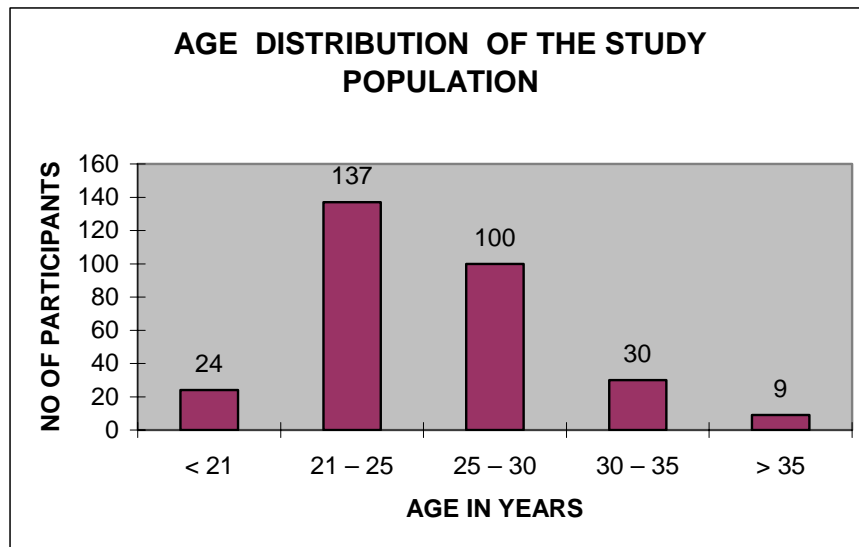


TABLE – 3: -

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS:

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	NO. OF THE PARTICIPANTS n= 300(%)
Illiterate	21 (7 %)
Upto VI std	105 (35 %)
VI – X std	174 (58 %)

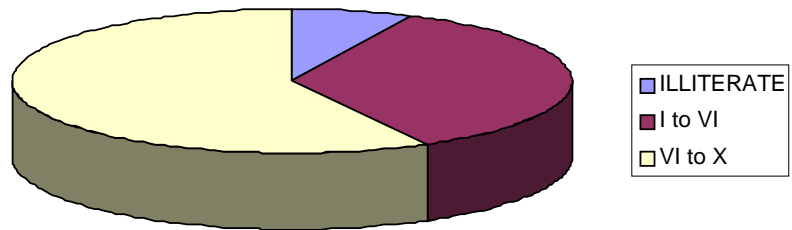
- 7% of the participants (21/300) did not have formal education.
- 58% of the participants (174/300) had educational qualification upto X STD.

TABLE – 4: -

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE SPOUSE POPULATION:

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	SPOUSE POPULATION n= 300(%)
Illiterate	21 (7 %)
Upto VI std	105 (35 %)
VI – X std	174 (58 %)

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE PARTICIPANT



EDUCATIONAL QULIFICATION OF SPOUSE POPULATION

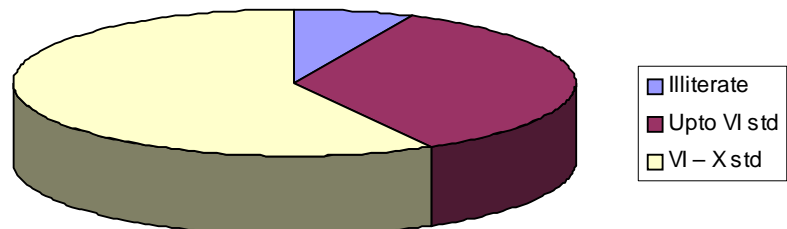


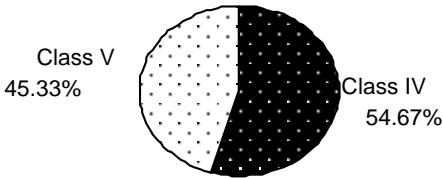
TABLE – 5: -

SOCIO – ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE STUDY POPULATION:

SOCIO – ECONOMIC CLASS	NO. OF THE PARTICIPANTS n= 300(%)
Class IV	164 (54. 67%)
Class V	136 (45.33 %)

- 164 out of 300 participants belonged to Class IV Socio-economic status.
- 136 out of 300 participants belonged to Class V Socio-economic status.

**SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF STUDY
POPULATION**



SECTION II

Following results are arrived by analyzing the data using McNemar's marginal homogeneity test:

TABLE – 6: -

AWARENESS ABOUT THE DISEASE:

DO YOU KNOW WHAT IS HIV/AIDS ?	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	262(87.33%)	300(100%)	<0.0001***
NO	38(12.67%)		

*** Extremely significant

- Prior to counseling 38/300 participants did not have even basic knowledge about HIV/AIDS.
- Following counseling all the participants are able to identify HIV/AIDS as a disease.
- Statistical analysis of the data show significant improvement in the basic awareness about the disease.

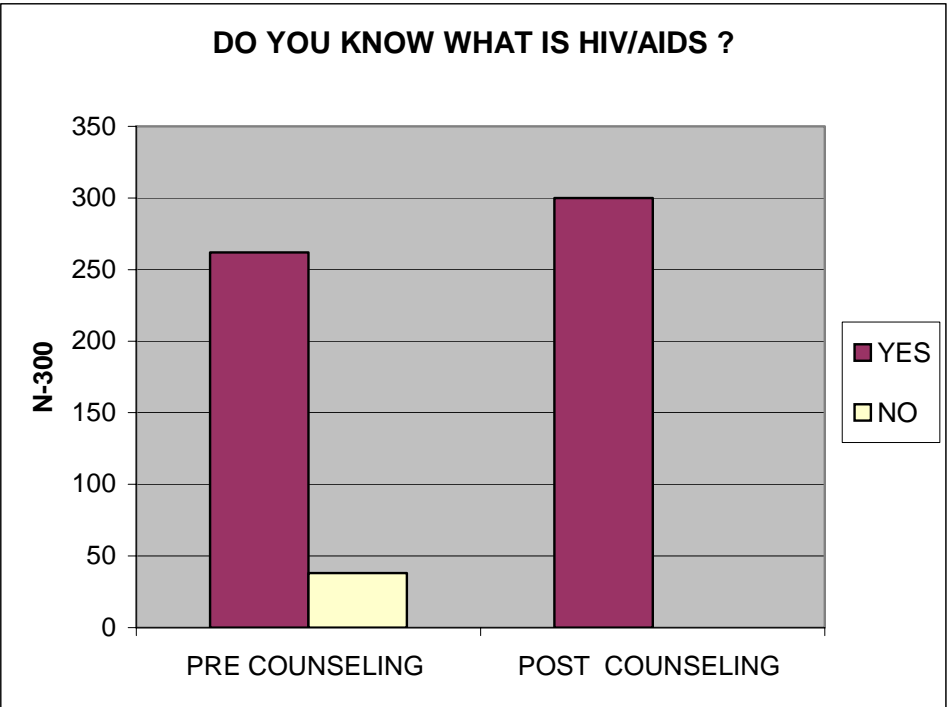


TABLE – 7:

AWARENESS ABOUT THE ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION:

DO YOU KNOW ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS ?	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	204(68%)	298 (99.3%)	<0.0001***
NO	96(32%)	2(0.7%)	

*** Extremely significant

- Pre counseling session revealed that 68% of the participants were aware about the routes of transmission.
- Counseling has effectively improved the awareness to 99.3% which is observed during the post counseling session.
- Statistical analysis of the data suggests that the improvement is extremely significant.
- The participants are then questioned about individual route of transmission and the responses are categorized as ‘YES’, ‘NO’, ‘DON’T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE’.
- While calculating the P Value, the variables under ‘NO’ and ‘DON’T KNOW / MISSING RESPONSE’ were considered together on par with the variables under ‘YES’ responses.

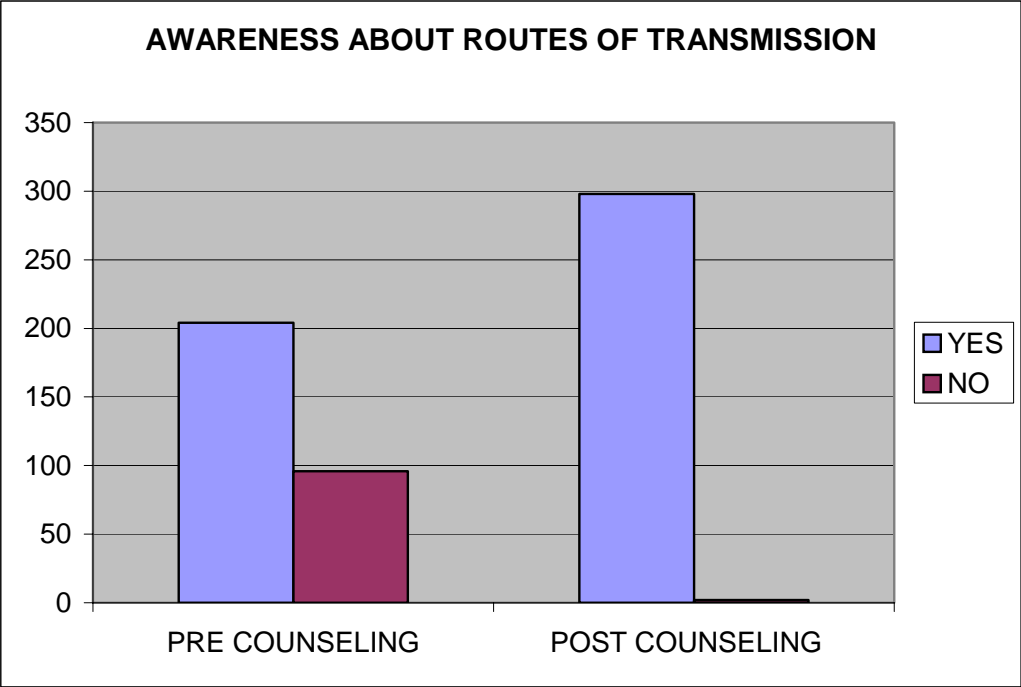


TABLE – 8A: -**AWARENESS ABOUT INDIVIDUAL ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION :**

HIV/AIDS CAN SPREAD BY SEXUAL CONTACT	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	198(66%)	298 (99.3%)	<0.0001***
NO	96(32%)	1(0.33%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	34(11.3%)	1(0.33%)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 8 (B): -

HIV/AIDS CAN TRANSMIT THROUGH CONTAMINATED BLOOD/BLOOD PRODUCTS	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	75 (25%)	180(99.3%)	0.288 [#]
NO	159(53%)	66 (22%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	66 (22%)	54 (18%) ^{\$}	

[#] Not statistically significant

\$ Most of the women were not very attentive to these aspects during counseling, probably because there is no direct day to day impact of these variables in their life.

TABLE – 8 C: -

HIV/AIDS CAN SPREAD FROM INFECTED MOTHER TO THE FETUS	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	96(32%)	296(98.6%)	<0.0001***
NO	132(44%)	2 (0.67%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	72 (242%)	2(0.67%)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 8 D: -

SHARING SAME NEEDLES,RAZORS,IV DRUG ABUSE& PROFESSION WITH HIGH RISK FACTORS	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	24 (8%)	126 (42%)	<0.0001***
NO	240 (80%)	138(46%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	36(12%)	36(12%)	

*** Extremely significant

AWARENESS ABOUT INDIVIDUAL ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION

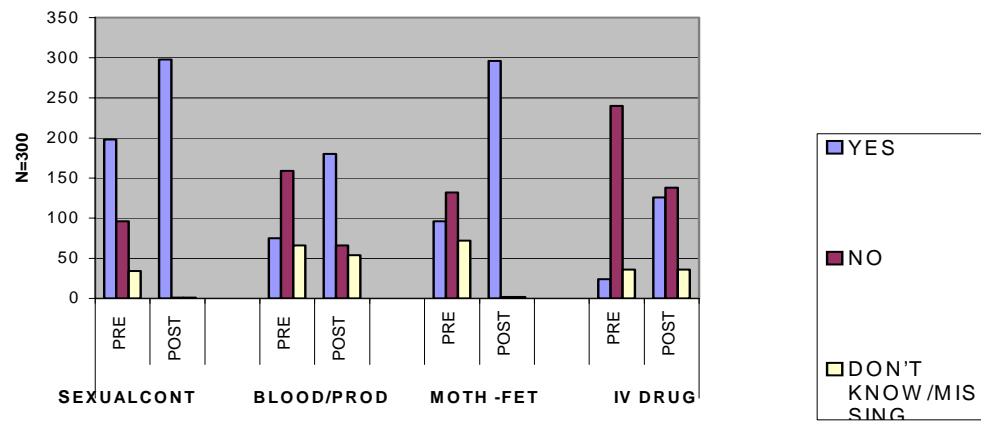


TABLE – 9 A: -

While calculating the P Value the variables under ‘YES’ and ‘DON’T KNOW/ MISSING RESPONSE’ are considered together on par with ‘NO’ response variables.

STIGMATA OF HIV / AIDS

CAN HIV/AIDS SPREAD BY USING COMMON TOILETS/BATHROOMS	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	148(49.3%)	18 (6 %)	0.0001***
NO	28 (9.3 %)	262(87.3%)	
DON’T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	124 (41.3%)	20(6.67 %)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 9 B: -

CAN HIV/ AIDS SPREAD BY MOSQUITO BITES	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	152 (50.67%)	15 (5%)	<0.0001** *
NO	52 (17.33%)	267 (89%)	
DON’T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	96 (32%)	18 (6%)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 9C: -

CAN HIV/AIDS SPREAD BY USING SAME PLATES/TUMBLERS OR SAME CLOTHES	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	124(41.4%)	7 (2.33%)	<0.0001***
NO	80(26.6%)	282(94%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	96 (32%)	11(3.67%)	

*** Extremely significant

- Pre counseling data reveal that Stigmata towards HIV/AIDS is still wide spread in the society inspite of the extensive ongoing awareness programs.
- Post counseling session show that counseling has been quite successful in modifying these stigmas.
- One on one counseling under confidential environment has provided excellent opportunity to clarify each individual's queries and notions resulting in statistically significant improvement in the awareness.

STIGMATA OF HIV/AIDS

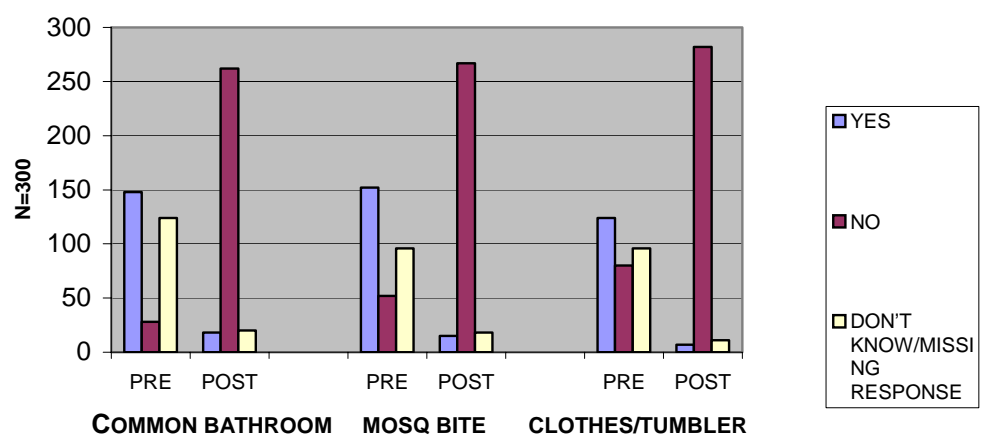


TABLE – 10 (A): -

AWARENESS ABOUT ANTENATAL HIV TESTING :

ARE U AWARE THAT HIV COUNSELING / TESTING IS OFFERED AS A ROUTINE TO PREGNANT WOMEN	PRE COUNSELING (n=300)	POST COUNSELING (n=300)	P VALUE
YES	174(58%)	300 (100%)	<0.0001***
NO	126(42%)	0	

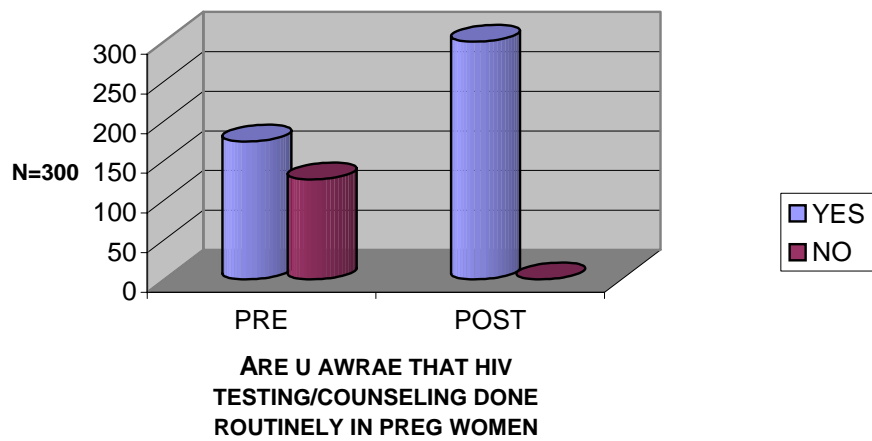
*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 10 (b): -

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	n=174 (%)
FRIENDS , RELATIVES, NEIGHBOURS	65(37.36 %)
RADIO / TV	92 (52.87%)
PRINT MEDIA	17(9.77 %)

AWARENESS ABOUT ANTENATAL HIV TESTING



SOURCE OF INFORMATION

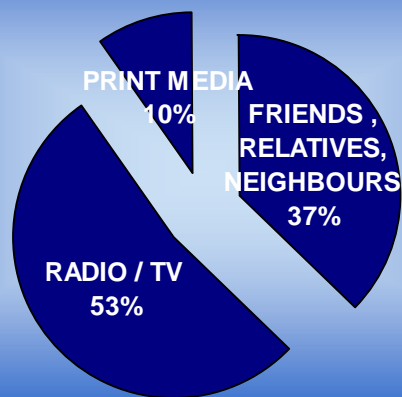


TABLE – 11 (a): -**AWARENESS ABOUT PARENT TO CHILD TRANSMISSION**

While calculating the P Value, the variables under ‘NO’ and ‘DON’T KNOW / MISSING

RESPONSE’ are considered together on par with the variables under ‘YES’ responses

CAN HIV +ve POSITIVE PARENT TRANSMIT THE INFECTION TO THE BABY	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	95(31.7%)	294(98%)	<0.0001***
NO	99(33%)	2(0.67%)	
DON’T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	106(35.3%)	4(1.33%)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 11 (b)

IF YES, IS THERE ANY MEASURE TO PREVENT THIS PARENT TO CHILD TRANSMISSION	PRE COUNSELING (n=300)	POST COUNSELING (n=300)	P VALUE
YES	80(26.67 %)	288 (96 %)	0.0030**
NO	140(46.66%)	8(2.67%)	
DON’T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	80 (26.67 %)	4(1.33%)	

** statistically significant

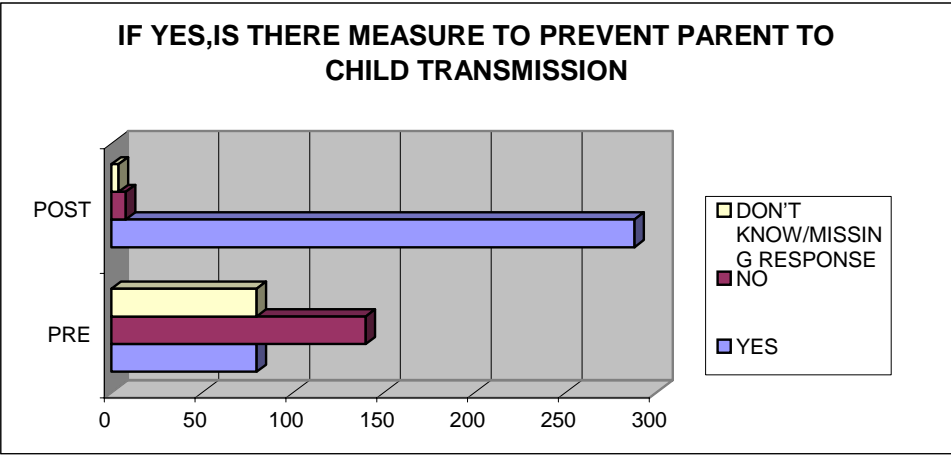
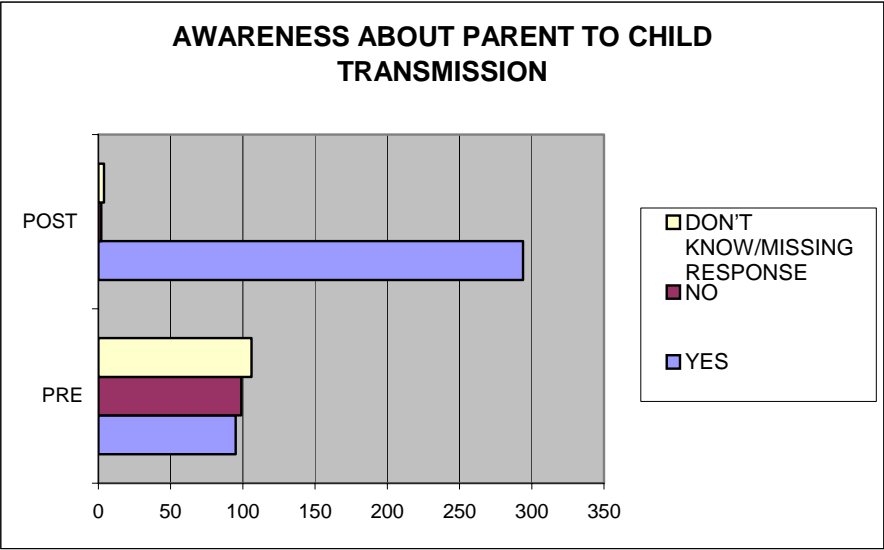


TABLE – 12 (a): -**AWARENESS ABOUT PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

SINGLE SEXUAL PARTNER CAN PROTECT FROM HIV / AIDS INFECTION	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	156(62%)	291 (97 %)	<0.0001***
NO	10(3.33%)	2(0.67%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	104(34.6%)	7(2.33%)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 12 (b): -

IF CONDOM USAGE IS PROTECTIVE	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	182(60.67%)	290(96.67%)	<0.0001***
NO	54(18%)	4(1.33%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	64(21.33%)	6(2 %)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 12 C: -

ROUTINE HIV TESTING FOR ANTENATAL WOMEN FORMS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	94(31.3%)	296 (98.66%)	<0.0001***
NO	92(30.67%)	2(0.67%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	114(38 %)	2(0.67%)	

*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 12 (d) : -

SCREENED BLOOD AND BLOOD PRODUCTS PREVENT HIV / AIDS TRANSMISSION	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	80 (26.67%)	172(57.33%)	0.1842 [#]
NO	138 (46 %)	54 (18%)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	82(27.33%)	74(24.67 %) ^{\$}	

[#] not statistically significant

\$ Most of the women were not very attentive to these aspects during counseling, probably because there is no direct day to day impact of these variables in their life.

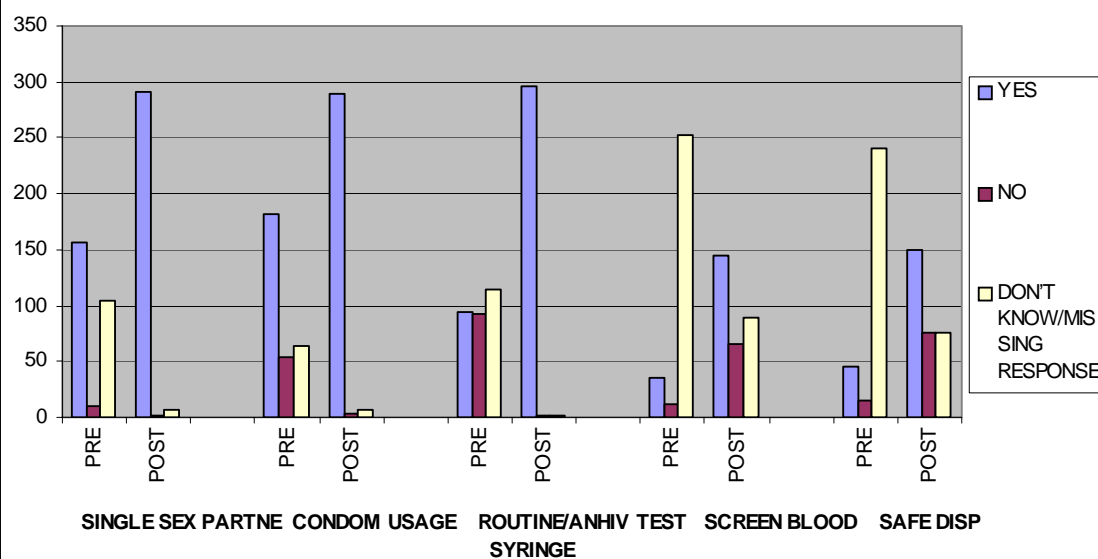
TABLE – 12 (e): -

SAFE DISPOSAL OF NEEDLES / SYRINGES PREVENTS HIV / AIDS INFECTION	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	45(15%)	150 (50 %)	<0.0001***
NO	75(25%)	50 (16.67 %)	
DON'T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSE	180(60 %)	100(33.33 %)	

*** Extremely significant

- While calculating the P Value for the awareness about preventive measures, variables under 'NO' and 'DON'T KNOW/ MISSING RESPONSE' are considered together on par with 'YES' response variables.
- Post counseling data suggests dramatic improvement in the awareness about preventive measures.

AWARENESS ABOUT PREVENTIVE MEASURES



ANTENATAL HIV COUNSELING / TESTING – OPINION AND IMPACT

TABLE – 13 (a): -

ALL ANTENATAL WOMEN MUST UNDERGO HIV / AIDS COUNSELING / TESTING	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)	POST COUNSELING n=300(%)	P VALUE
YES	164 (54.67 %)	296 (98.67%)	<0.0001***
NO	136(95.33%)	4 (1.33%)	

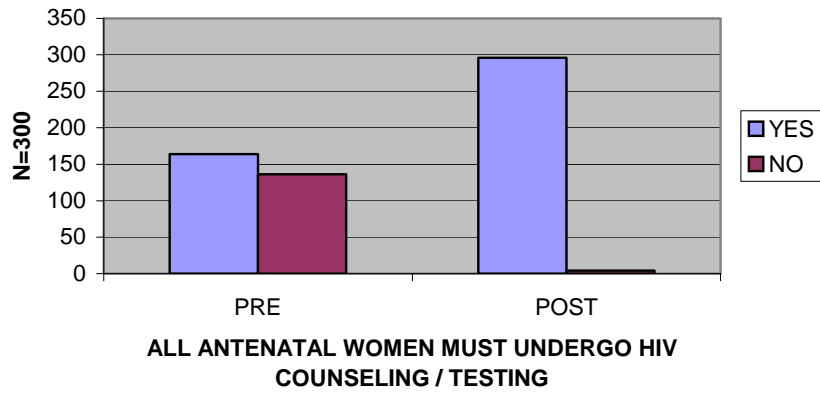
*** Extremely significant

TABLE – 13 (B) : -

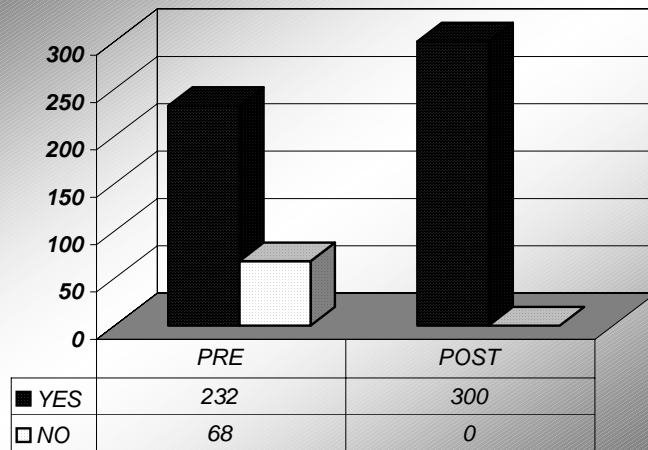
ARE YOU WILLING FOR HIV TESTING?	PRE COUNSELING n=300(%)
WILLING	232(77.33%)
NOT WILLING/HESITANT	68 (22.67 %)

- Counseling makes the Antenatal women understand the importance and need for HIV testing.
- Following counseling, voluntary uptake of HIV testing increased to 100% from 77.33%

ANTENATAL HIV COUNSELING - OPINION/IMPACT



ARE YOU WILLING FOR HIV TESTING ?



DISCUSSION

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY POPULATION

The study population has been categorized under five groups

- < 21 yrs
- 21 – 25 yrs
- 25-30 yrs
- 30 – 35 yrs
- > 35 yrs

The majority of the participants are in the age group of 21 – 25 yrs i.e., 137 out of 300, thereby constituting 45.67% .

In a study about Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior and Practice on HIV / AIDS among pregnant women by *Rahbar T, Garg S et al*¹¹ the study population was classified under 2 groups as – 16-25 yrs and 26-35 yrs of age, each constituting 73.3% and 26.7 %.

Similarly in a study on “Opt-out” approach of Antenatal HIV testing in Zimbabwe by *Winfreda Chandisarewa et al*⁷, there were 3 age groups - 15-25 yrs, 26-35 yrs and 36-45 yrs of age.

But in this study, the participants are classified into 5 age groups. This enables to further narrow down the population which is most exposed to HIV counseling.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPOUSE POPULATION

In this study, all the 300 participants are married. Based on the information given by the participants, the spouse population is also classified under five similar age groups in which majority fall in the age group of 25-30 yrs i.e., 132 out of 300 constituting 44%. This gives a clue that any information exchange between the couples regarding HIV counseling offers the possibility of knowledge transfer to a relatively younger generation men, thereby enabling to modify their risk behavior in future.

Majority of the well-recognized studies conducted throughout the world have not included these data about spouse population. But in this country with rapidly spreading HIV infection, it is believed that the information about the partners is also quite essential for complete awareness on HIV / AIDS among the couples. Hence these criteria are also included in the study. Moreover the influence of the male partner is still high in the family and including them in the counseling will help in the success of the program.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF THE PARTICIPANTS AND SPOUSE POPULATION

In the Zimbabwe study⁷, the participants' level of education was classified as primary (17 %), Secondary (82.0%) and Tertiary (0.9%) and in the study by *Rahbar T et al*¹¹, it was classified as illiterate (30%) Std X-XII (63.3%) and graduation and above (6.7%). Since our hospital population

consists of women who generally do not continue beyond 10th standard, the educational qualification for this study is restricted to 10th standard. The participants are categorized into 3 groups.

- Illiterate (no formal education) – 7%
- Upto VI std – 35%
- VI – X std – 58%

Based on the information given by the participants, the spouse population is also classified under 3 similar groups with 5.34%, 32.33% and 62.33% in each group.

The aim of such categorization is to assess the feasibility and success of HIV counseling among population with limited educational qualification. The final results are quite encouraging. This successful outcome can be attributed to the facts.

Information exchange and counseling is given mainly in the commonly spoken local language – Tamil.

- Communication is kept in the simplest possible words and descriptions without demanding any educational knowledge.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Since our hospital caters to the economically weaker section of the society, the study group consisted almost entirely of class IV and V SE class. Out of 300 participants, 164 (54.67%) belong to class IV and 136 (45.33%) belong to class V

SECTION 2 - AWARENESS ABOUT THE DISEASE, ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION AND ASSOCIATED STIGMATA.

In the questionnaire, section – 2 carries questions to assess the participant's awareness about the disease, routes of transmission etc., The responses from the participants are categorized into 3 groups as “Yes”, “No” and “Don't know / Missing response”.

The statistical significance of these responses during the pre and post counseling sessions is analysed by **McNemar's marginal homogeneity test**. This helps to assess the effectiveness of HIV counseling given to AN mothers.

AWARENESS ABOUT THE DISEASE

To start with basic knowledge about HIV / AIDS, the first question in section 2 is “Do you know what is HIV/AIDS?” The responses are classified as “Yes” and “No”. Those who identified it as a disease are classified under former group and those who gave other responses including Don't know are classified into latter group. Initially only 87.33% of the participants identified HIV as a disease but following counseling all the participants (100%) gave the right response. This was statistically significant indicating the counseling is quite effective in improving the basic knowledge.

In a similar study conducted among rural South Indian AN mothers by *N.M.Samuel, P.Srijayanth, D.Collim et al*²⁰ showed a drastic improvement

in the basic knowledge from 38.6% prior to counseling to 99.9% following counseling for a similar question.

AWARENESS ABOUT TRANSMISSION

Prior to counseling 32% are unaware about the modes of transmission and only 68% are aware. But following counseling 298 of the 300 participants (99.3%) are aware about transmission. This successful outcome can be compared with that of the study by *Samuel et al*²⁰ in which counseling similarly improved the knowledge about transmission from 35% to 98.7%.

AWARENESS ABOUT INDIVIDUAL ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION

Sexual contact

It is quite surprising to note that in spite of the mass media propaganda prevalent among this urban study population only 66% acknowledged sexual contact as a route of transmission. But following counseling, knowledge about this risk factor has increased to 99.3%. This is statistically significant.

Blood / Blood products

Results suggest that counseling has not been very effective in communicating that transfusion of contaminated blood / blood products is a risk factor. Prior to counseling 25% (75 out of 300) identified this risk factor. Following counseling this awareness increased to 60% indicating that still 40% didn't understand what was said. While analyzing the data, it is found that there is no significant change in the knowledge. Most of the women were

not attentive to these aspects during counseling ,probably because there is no direct day to day impact of these variables in their life. Counseling should be improvised in this aspect for further success.

Mother to Child transmission

In the study prior to counseling only 96 out of 300 participants were aware about this route of transmission. Counseling improved the awareness tremendously reaching out to 98.66% i.e., 296 out of 300. In a study on mother to child transmission in South Central China by *Luo.Y et al*¹⁹ ,it was found that though 91% of pregnant women were aware about HIV in pregnancy only 64% were aware of mother to child transmission .Similarly in a study by *Abiodun et al*¹² in Nigeria, 90% of the respondents were aware that HIV can coexist with pregnancy but only 68% were aware about this route of transmission. The effective role of counseling in improving awareness about this transmission is also evidenced in the study by *Samuel et al*²⁰ where the awareness had risen from 32.9% to 98.5% among the study population.

Other Risk Factors

Knowledge about other risk factors like sharing same needles, razors, IV Drug abuse and Professional Hazards etc is also tested among the study population. Though the statistical analysis of the data collected show significant change, the results are not quite convincing. Even after counseling 66% i.e., 198 out of the 300 participants are not confident about these risk

factors indicating counseling regarding these factors should be improved to a greater extent. In the study by *Rahbar.T et al*¹¹, 33.3% were aware of IV drug abuse and 15.6% about infected needles and razors. But post-counseling data were not available in that study and hence could not be compared with the present study.

STIGMATA OF HIV / AIDS

To assess the extent of social stigma on HIV /AIDS, the questionnaire carried questions like HIV / AIDS can spread by

1. Using common Toilets/Bathrooms
2. Mosquito bites
3. Using same plates and tumblers / same clothes.

The responses are categorized into 3 similar groups “Yes” “No” and “Don’t know (or) missing response”. Prior to counseling, the responses in the first and last group are quite high indicating high prevalence of social stigma in the general public. Post counseling results are very encouraging revealing the effective role of counseling in modifying public knowledge regarding these stigmas. Statistical analysis of pre/post counseling data also suggest significant difference.

Only very few studies have analyzed social stigmas on HIV /AIDS. One such study is that by *Samuel et al*²⁰ which has also concluded that counseling is quite effective in removing the social stigma even in rural population. In spite of the extensive awareness programs by mass media,

certain notions and ideas on HIV / AIDS have still remained unanswered among the common public. These counseling sessions provide an excellent opportunity for individual education and clarification about these stigmas. This can in turn greatly modify the public attitude towards people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA)

AWARENESS ABOUT ROUTINE ANTENATAL HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING

Prior to counseling only 174 out of 300 participants i.e., 58% are aware of routine HIV counseling and testing given to AN mothers.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The study revealed that the main sources of information are

1. Friends, Relation and Neighbors – 37.36%
2. Radio / TV – 52.87%
3. Print media – 9.77%

Data revealed that Radio/Television have played an effective role in propagating AN HIV testing especially among the lower socio-economic group. In a study conducted by *Igwegbe et al*¹⁷, the awareness among AN women was attributed to Radio (38.7%), TV (35.3%) and Print media (26%). Similarly in the study by *Abiodun et al*¹² in Nigeria, the main sources of information included posters / Billboards (27%), Radio (26%) TV (21%) and Health workers (26%) All these results strongly confirm that mass media have greater role in improving public awareness.

AWARENESS ABOUT PARENT TO CHILD TRANSMISSION AND PPTCT

When the participants were questioned if HIV +ve parent can transmit the infection to the unborn baby, prior to counseling only 95 out of 300 participants (31.7%) gave the right response. But counseling has tremendously improved the awareness in the study population such that post counseling session revealed 294 out of 300 participants (98%) giving the right response. This is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

During the counseling sessions, it was found that the awareness about PPTCT among the general public especially lower socio-economic group is quite low since 220 out of 300 participants were totally unaware of preventive measures available for parent to child transmission, prior to counseling. Even some participants, who were very much aware about HIV & its modes of transmission and other preventive measures, were unaware about PPTCT.

Awareness about PPTCT is quite essential for AN women. This forms the underlying motto in establishing PPTCT counseling centers in AN clinics. Post counseling session revealed enormous improvement in PPTCT awareness – 288 out of 300 participants are able to recognize the availability of PPTCT measures. Analysis of the data suggest that this is statistically significant ($P < 0.003$).

In the study by *Samuel et al*²⁰ awareness about Parent to child transmission was 32.9% and PPTCT was 21.5% in the pre-counseling session which was very similar to the present study. Also in that study post counseling session showed dramatic increase to 98.5% and 96.4% in both the areas confirming counseling is needed very much to improve awareness on PPTCT since queries and doubts of AN mothers are better addressed during counseling.

In a study by *Igwegbe et al*¹⁷, 94.2% of AN women were aware of HIV in pregnancy but only 76% were aware of MTCT but none were aware of PPTCT measures. In a study on attitude of HIV among AN women in high prevalence areas in China by *Hesketh et al*⁶, it was concluded that the weakest area was knowledge about parent to child transmission and their preventive measures.

In a study conducted by *Shetty AK et al*⁷ regarding the feasibility of prevention of mother to child transmission, it was found that 77% of the infected mothers and infants pair were administered NVP tablets and 53% came for at least 3 follow up indicating that PPTCT program can be successfully implemented even in developing countries through proper counseling and improving the awareness.

In a study by *Rogers A et al*¹⁴, it was concluded that only through proper counseling, PPTCT interventions can be successful.

AWARENESS ABOUT PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Awareness about prevention of HIV/AIDS among the participants is tested by questions related to preventive measures like

- a. Single sexual partner
- b. Condom usage.
- c. Antenatal HIV testing
- d. Screening Blood / Blood products.
- e. Safe disposal of needles, razors, sharp instruments etc.

The responses are similarly categorized as “Yes” “No” and “Don’t know/ Missing response” groups. Analysis of pre and post counseling data indicate significant difference, except in the area of Blood transfusion, indicating counseling has played an effective role in improving awareness on preventive measures too.

Counseling has not been very effective in improving the participants’ knowledge about safety of screening blood / blood products. This can be attributed to the generalised prevalence of poor social awareness regarding blood transfusion.

In a study on group counseling sessions, conducted by *Gupta D, Lhewa. D et al⁴*, post counseling scores increased by 21%. However, understanding of preventive measures remained poor indicating group counseling sessions achieve small gains when compared to one-on-one counseling as adopted in the present study.

In a study conducted by *Brou.H et al*⁵, it was found that the ability of HIV negative women to adopt prevention practices depended strongly on the quality of conjugal relationship between the couple which in turn was related to the socio-demographic characteristics of each partner. In this study both the partners appear to share similar socio-demographic background and hence can be expected to adopt preventive measures reliably. But long term follow up of the couples is required for a convincing result. Since the study is conducted in AN clinic, long term follow up is not feasible.

ROUTINE ANTENATAL HIV TESTING- OPINION & IMPACT.

Prior to counseling only 164 out of 300 participants supported AN HIV testing .Following counseling , 296/300 i.e. 98.7% of the study population supported routine HIV testing.

Analysis of the data indicate that the results are statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$). This proves that counseling has been very effective in improving the awareness regarding the importance and the need for compulsory HIV testing among the AN mothers.

Counseling has successfully convinced all the 300 participants (100%) to undergo HIV testing. Prior to counseling 232 participants were willing for HIV testing, the basis of their consent being largely unknown. But following counseling, all the participants expressed their willingness for HIV testing after understanding the implications of the test and the rationale behind it.

Hence counseling has played a major role in the participants' decision making by enlightening them on various aspects of HIV and answering their personal queries.

In a study conducted by **Joo.E et al**¹⁵, it was found that out of 58% of the study group 56% gave consent for HIV testing and concluded that pregnant women were more likely to get tested for HIV if they receive prior counseling.

In a study by **Okonkwo K C et al**¹⁸, the acceptance of HIV testing by pregnant women depended on the understanding of proven benefits to the unborn child which can be achieved only by appropriate counseling.

In a study by **Hesketh et al**⁶, 77% of pregnant women claimed to be willing for HIV testing if the results were kept confidential. In the study conducted by **Samuel et al**²⁰, awareness about antenatal HIV testing improved from 35.3% prior to counseling to 97.1% following counseling.

In the study conducted by **Rahbar.T et al**¹¹, 39% of the study group supported compulsory HIV testing for pregnant women.

In a study by **A. Rogers et al**¹⁴ although 85% of the women expressed their willingness for HIV testing, most were concerned about confidentiality and the study concluded that PPTCT interventions would be successful only if the women were empowered to make decisions on HIV testing.

As per ACOG committee opinion No.389, December 2007, Universal HIV testing by “Opt-out” approach can identify more women eligible for therapy and may have public health advantages⁹.

In a study conducted by *Duffy TA et al*¹³ it was found that women preferred to be offered HIV test and the choice to be left to the individual. The study concluded that the uptake of testing was high if preceded by counseling. All these studies suggest that counseling prior to testing can greatly influence the decision – making of the clients.

Our present study concludes that counseling has been quite successful in removing the stigmata and improving the participant’s awareness about HIV/AIDS except in the subject related to Blood transfusion. All the women exposed to counseling expressed their willingness for HIV testing. Analysis of the data reveals that the impact of present counseling system is very high even in women from low socio-economic status with limited educational qualification.

SUMMARY

This is a prospective analytical study to assess the impact and efficacy of HIV counseling given to Antenatal women from Below Poverty Families using KAP as standard .the study uses pre & post counseling questionnaires to analyze the participant's improvement in KAP.

The study is conducted at ICTC Centre at ISO & KGH among 300 Antenatal women selected on certain criteria. The impact of counseling is studied by analyzing the data obtained during pre & post counseling sessions.

INFERENCE:

1. Prior to counseling 12.6%of the study population did not have even basic knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Following counseling, all the participants are able to identify HIV/AIDS as a disease.
2. Except in the subject related to Blood transfusion, counseling achieved dramatic increase in the awareness about the routes of transmission. In order to impart the risk related to Blood transfusion, counseling need to be further simplified.
3. Pre counseling data reveal that the stigmata to HIV/AIDS are still widespread in spite of the extensive on going awareness programs. One-on-One counseling offers excellent ground to remove these stigmas thereby helps to modify social attitudes towards PLWHA.

4. Prior to counseling only 58% of the participants were aware of routine Antenatal HIV testing and the main source of information being Radio/TV.
5. Counseling significantly improved the awareness about Parent to Child transmission and its prevention (PPTCT).
6. Counseling makes the Antenatal women understand the importance and need for HIV testing.
7. Following counseling, the voluntary uptake of HIV testing increased to 100% from 77.3%
8. Post counseling session still contained “DON’T KNOW/MISSING RESPONSES” (though not in significant numbers) indicating that counseling need to be further improvised to make it completely successful.

CONCLUSION

- HIV/AIDS is one of the most urgent threats to public health
- The risk of Parent to Child transmission is about 3.8%
- To prevent the Parent to Child transmission, HIV counseling and testing is offered to all Antenatal women
- Counseling in confidential background improves the awareness about the disease, removes the stigmas and increases the acceptance and voluntary uptake of HIV testing.
- The existing Antenatal HIV counseling system is very effective in influencing and improving the clients' knowledge, attitudes and practices towards HIV/AIDS.

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ABBREVIATIONS

HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
AIDS	- Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
PPTCT	- Prevention of Parent To Child Transmission
ICTC	- Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
NACP	- National AIDS Control Programme
VCT	- Voluntary Counseling & Testing

PROFORMA

SECTION I :

1. Name (optional) :

Date:

2. Age	<21	21-25	25-30	30-35	>35
Self					
Spouse					

3. Education	Illiterate	Upto VI STD	VI – X STD
Self			
Spouse			

4. Socio-Economic Status: i) Class IV

ii) Class V

SECTION II :

YES NO DON'T KNOW

5. Do you know what is HIV/AIDS?

6. Do you know the routes of transmission of HIV/AIDS?

7. HIV/AIDS can spread through the following routes:

- a. Sexual contact
- b. Contaminated Blood / Blood products

YES NO DON'T KNOW

- c. From infected mother to the fetus
 - d. Sharing same needles/razors, IV drug abuse, certain professional hazards
 - e. Common toilets/bathrooms
 - f. Mosquito bites
 - g. Using same plates/tumblers or clothes
8. Are you aware of routine HIV counseling and testing offered to pregnant women?
9. If yes, the source of information was
- a. Friends/Relatives/Neighbours
 - b. Radio/TV
 - c. Newspapers/Magazines
10. Can HIV+ve parent transmit the infection to the baby?
11. If yes, is there any method to prevent this parent to child transformation?
12. HIV/AIDS can be prevented by the following measures:
- a. Single sexual partner
 - b. Condom usage
 - c. Antenatal HIV testing
 - d. Screening blood/ blood products
 - e. Safe disposal of needles/syringes

YES

NO

SECTION III :

13. All Antenatal women must undergo
HIV counseling / testing – **Your Opinion**

14. Are you willing for HIV testing ?

KEY TO MASTER CHART

Y	-	Yes
N	-	No
D	-	Don't know / Missing response
FN	-	Friends, Relatives and Neighbors
RT	-	Radio / TV
P	-	Print Media
0	-	Illiterate
1	-	Upto VI Standard
2	-	Upto X Standard

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		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	
1	Lakshmi	20	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2	Kala	27	31	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	N	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	
3	vani	21	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	
4	Komala	26	30	1	1	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	N	N	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	
5	Devi	31	33	1	2	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	N	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	
6	kalpana	24	27	1	1	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7	jaishree	31	38	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y	
8	Sundari	23	27	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y	D	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	
9	vanaja	26	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	
10	surya	21	24	1	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	
11	janaki	30	33	0	0	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	N	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
12	sasikala	24	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
13	jeeva	20	21	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	
14	Dhanam	21	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	
15	devaki	27	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	Y	
16	savithri	21	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	
17	ramani	27	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
18	rukmani	23	27	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	
19	rekha	18	23	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	FN	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	Y	Y	
20	radhika	22	28	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
21	deepa	27	29	1	2	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	
22	lavanya	24	29	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	D	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	
23	kavitha	32	37	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
24	kanmani	28	31	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
25	pushpa	32	34	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	
26	jenani	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	
27	susheela	25	28	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	
28	radha	20	21	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	
29	jayapradha	21	23	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	
30	seetha	36	39	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y

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		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	
31	kala	29	31	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y
32	ambika	24	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
33	sasi	27	29	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y	D	D	Y	Y
34	lalitha	32	34	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	F	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	priya	23	28	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	R	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y
36	neepa	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	F	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
37	Farida	28	31	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	D	N	Y	R	D	Y	N	D	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
38	urmillla	21	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	R	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y
39	savitha	20	21	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y	P	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	D	D	N	Y
40	fathima	24	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	F	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y
41	cathrine	30	34	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	R	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
42	anbuselvi	33	35	0	0	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	Y	F	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	Y
43	thenmozhi	29	32	1	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N	N	N	Y	F	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44	maria	23	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	R	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	Y
45	sandhya	27	33	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	R	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	Y	N	Y
46	mercy	24	29	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y
47	razia	27	34	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y
48	manisha	37	39	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	F	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
49	sultana	24	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	R	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y	Y
50	sneha	27	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	F	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
51	dhanam	20	21	1	0	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	N	D	N	Y	R	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	N	D	Y
52	kirupa	26	29	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	N	Y	F	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
53	revathy	25	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	R	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	Y	Y
54	padma	23	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	F	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y
55	poornima	22	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	N	F	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
56	poorselvi	27	30	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	R	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
57	amudha	28	32	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	N	N	N	D	D	N	D	D	F	D	D	D	D	N	D	N	N	N	Y
58	kanimozhi	21	24	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	R	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	D	D	N	Y
59	malathy	26	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	F	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y
60	hema	19	21	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	R	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	D	Y

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		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post
61	saritha	26	28	1	2	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
62	sangeetha	21	23	1	1	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
63	febina	24	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	RT	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y
64	indu	23	28	2	2	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
65	aruna	36	40	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
66	durga	28	34	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
67	bharathi	34	35	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
68	yasodha	24	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	FN	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	Y
69	eswari	22	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
70	shobana	20	21	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
71	mumtaj	21	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
72	jaya	29	32	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	RT	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	Y
73	mala	22	24	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
74	rajeswari	24	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
75	anbumalar	27	31	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
76	zenath	24	28	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	D	D	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
77	girija	26	30	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
78	gaythri	20	25	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y
79	sankari	32	34	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
80	sasi rekha	22	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
81	sujitha	27	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
82	saroja	36	38	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	N	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y
83	devaki	23	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
84	deepa rani	22	24	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	N	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	RT	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y
85	anandhi	28	34	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
86	anuradha	23	28	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y
87	reena	22	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y
88	indumathy	29	32	0	0	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	D	D	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	Y	Y
89	viji	21	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	N
90	tamilarasi	36	39	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y

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91	sujatha	22	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	D	D	N	D	N	N	N	N	Y	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
92	aisha beeb	28	33	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			
93	banumathy	37	39	1	1	V	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y		
94	aishwarya	24	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	D	N	N	N	D	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y			
95	divya	28	31	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	Y	D	D	D	N	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	D	N	Y	D	D	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y			
96	chitra kala	26	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
97	nithi	23	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
98	vijaya	22	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	N	D	N	N	N	Y	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	Y			
99	meena	31	34	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
100	brindha	22	24	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y		
101	nirmala	21	23	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	D	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	FN	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	
102	jhansi	27	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
103	asha	24	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
104	ramya	26	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
105	archana	22	25	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y
106	swathi	34	37	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
107	roopa	28	34	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	D	N	D	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	
108	karpagam	21	23	0	0	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
109	komala	27	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
110	latha	27	29	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
111	uma	32	34	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	P	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
112	ramadevi	22	26	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y		
113	niranjana	29	32	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	N	D	N	Y	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
114	suganya	19	21	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
115	chitra	24	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
116	vinitha	27	28	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		
117	dharani	29	33	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	FN	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
118	vinodhini	22	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
119	subatra	23	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
120	subashini	33	35	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		

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		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post
121	vimala	24	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	N	Y
122	manju	22	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	Y	Y
123	rohini	28	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
124	kirthiga	23	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	D	N	Y
125	mangai	26	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
126	ajantha	27	31	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y
127	parimala	22	28	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N	Y	Y
128	meenakshi	19	26	1	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	FN	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y
129	prema	21	23	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	P	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
130	mohana	24	27	1	2	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
131	shanthi	28	32	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y
132	selvi	24	27	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	N	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
133	monica	33	36	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	N	N	Y
134	valarmathi	28	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	Y	Y
135	swetha	25	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y
136	renukha	26	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
137	manimekal	24	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
138	sowmya	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y	Y
139	nithilam	26	29	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	D	RT	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
140	padmavath	33	34	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y
141	monu	21	21	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
142	baby	26	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
143	marry	28	31	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	Y	N	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y
144	monisha	19	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y
145	arthi	29	34	1	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
146	anitha	22	24	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	Y	Y	N	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
147	sasirekha	28	32	1	1	V	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	D	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	N	Y	D	Y
148	thara	23	25	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	FN	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y
149	gandhi	28	31	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y
150	samundi	20	27	1	2	V	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	N	Y	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N

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		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post
151	lathi	21	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y
152	muniamma	28	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y
153	kotti	22	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	N	N	N	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	N	N	N	N
154	alli	24	27	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
155	varalakshmi	23	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y
156	saraswathi	31	35	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N	D	N	N	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y
157	valli	29	32	0	0	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
158	parvathi	22	24	2	2	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	D	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	N	N	D	Y	N
159	shakila	24	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y
160	priyadarshini	18	21	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N
161	sharmila	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y
162	vakidha	26	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y
163	madhavi	21	23	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
164	sudha	27	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	D	D	D	N	D	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N
165	chandra	22	27	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
166	shanthini	27	33	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	Y
167	puppy	23	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
168	suchitra	36	39	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	D	Y	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	D	D	N
169	vachala	32	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	D	N	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y
170	kamala	24	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y
171	padmini	23	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
172	kamini	19	23	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	D	N	Y
173	sumathi	21	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D
174	sreemathi	28	32	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	D	N	D	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D
175	gowri	26	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
176	kalai	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	N
177	yamuna	29	33	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	D
178	devipriya	24	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
179	cauveri	27	29	1	1		Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	D	N
180	nisha	23	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	D	Y	D	D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y

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		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post					
181	maheshwa	27	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
182	rahini	33	35	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
183	anjudha	25	27	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
184	akila	28	32	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	N	D	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	FN	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	D	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
185	anusha	24	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		
186	srividhya	20	24	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	D	N	Y	N	D	D	N	N	D	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y
187	isha	23	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	D	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
188	mala	26	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
189	kasthuri	22	28	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
190	komathi	28	32	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
191	sreelatha	21	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
192	shibu	22	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y
193	anjana	22	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	D	N	Y	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
194	ganga	21	23	0	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	Y	N	D	D	Y	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
195	keerthi	28	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
196	sonu	23	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	
197	vijayashan	34	38	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
198	malini	22	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	D	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
199	rajakumari	21	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	
200	jothi	26	29	1	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	D	N	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	RT	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	N	N	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
201	bakhya	22	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y		
202	sheela	18	23	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
203	mariamma	21	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	D	D	D	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	FN	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
204	thangam	22	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y		
205	gangamma	26	33	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	
206	kavi	21	24	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
207	ramayee	27	31	1	1	V	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
208	godavari	33	35	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	FN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
209	krishnaven	22	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
210	praveena	37	39	1	1	V	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	D	D	D	N	D	D	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N	N	N	N	N	Y		

S.no	Name	Age		Edu		SE status	Do u know what is HIV/AIDS		Do u know the route of transmission		HIV can spread by sexual contact		HIV can transfer thro blood/blood products		HIV can spread from infected mother to fetus		Sharing needles& razors/ iv drug abuse/profesionalhazar HIVspread thro		common toilets/bathroom		HIVspread thro mosquito bites		HIV spread thro same plates/tumblers/clothes		are u aware of routine HIV testing to preg women		if yes source of information		Can HIV +ve parent transmit infection to baby		Is there any measure to prevent parent to child transmission		Single sexual partner is protective		Condom usage can be protective		Routine HIV testing during preg is preventive measure		Screened blood&bld products prevents transmission		Safe disposal of needles/razors protects from infection		All preg women must undergo Hiv counselling/testing		Are u willing for HIV testing			
		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post				
211	vishnupriya	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			
212	thilaga	19	20	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
213	kannagi	28	32	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
214	parameswa	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	N	D	D	N	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y			
215	shakthi	24	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	P	D	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y				
216	uma	28	30	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	D	N	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	Y	N	Y	Y		
217	janani	21	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y			
218	rajathi	27	31	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		
219	karuthamm	29	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
220	rajalakshm	21	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
221	vijayashree	26	29	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	
222	kowsalya	22	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	N	D	D	D	N	D	D	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	
223	saranya	26	29	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
224	manjula	23	27	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	D	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
225	saradha	27	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y	N	Y		
226	daya	23	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
227	deepika	22	24	0	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	N	D	N	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y		
228	kavya	26	29	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	
229	prabha	20	23	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
230	devika	22	27	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
231	mahalaksh	31	32	1	2	IV	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	RT	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
232	mohana pr	22	28	2	2	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	D	Y	Y	P	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
233	selvanayak	21	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	N	D	D	N	D	N	D	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	N	N	Y	N	Y		
234	suchibala	27	31	1	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
235	ranganaya	23	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	Y
236	kamini	24	28	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
237	neelaveni	28	32	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	D	D	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
238	amsha kala	22	26	0	1	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	N	D	D	Y	Y	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
239	malarkodi	29	32	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
240	roopa devi	21	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	RT	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

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		self	spo	self	spo		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post		pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	pre	post	
241	ratna bala	32	34	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	D	Y	D	D	Y	N	Y
242	geetha dev	28	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	Y
243	soorna	21	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	D	D	N	D	N	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y	D	D	N	N	Y	Y
244	baghavathy	19	23	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	Y
245	bharkavi	22	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
246	kalpana de	30	33	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	
247	manimalar	26	29	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	D	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y
248	kavya rani	24	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	N	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
249	vanitha ran	23	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y
250	deva sena	22	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	Y
251	arpudha	28	31	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
252	mangai	21	23	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
253	devakrubai	18	20	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	N	D	D	D	Y	Y
254	kasthuri	22	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
255	indirani	23	26	0	2	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	D	D	N	N	Y
256	pandari bai	34	37	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
257	rakshana	25	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N	Y	Y	P	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y	N	Y
258	roshini	24	28	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y
259	hannah	27	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	N	N	Y	Y	Y
260	rahgavi	32	35	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y
261	aswini	23	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	N	Y	Y
262	sowndarya	28	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	D	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	D	D	Y	N	Y
263	sruthi	28	31	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
264	suhashini	22	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	N	D	Y	D	D	N	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
265	anu radha	29	34	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	D	N	Y	Y
266	devi priya	24	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y
267	lalli	27	29	0	2	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
268	hari priya	23	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	D	N	Y
269	thenisai	28	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	Y
270	malika	20	26	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	N	D	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

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271	thamarai	22	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	D	D	D	Y	Y	
272	rooja	28	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	
273	deviga	21	27	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	
274	chanakya	31	33	2	2	V	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	D	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	
275	sharmila	24	28	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	
276	velankanni	27	31	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
277	kanmami	21	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	
278	haseena	23	28	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	D	D	N	Y	
279	faritha	24	29	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	D	Y	N	D	N	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	
280	shopphia	20	26	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y	Y	
281	devika	22	26	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	
282	chellamma	31	37	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	
283	thasleem	23	27	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y
284	eswari rani	29	32	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	D	D	D	D	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	
285	hamitha	26	29	2	2	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	
286	banu priya	22	24	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	D	D	Y	N	Y	D	D	N	Y
287	nalini	27	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	
288	nadhiya	24	27	0	0	IV	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	Y	Y	
289	nivedha	19	21	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	D	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
290	poorvitha	21	23	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	
291	hashini	27	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	D	N	D	N	N	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	
292	sakila	23	28	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	D	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	
293	yogeswari	27	31	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	Y	
294	kannamma	30	32	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	D	D	Y	
295	marry	22	23	1	1	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	D	Y	D	D	D	N	D	N	D	N	N	Y	RT	D	Y	
296	radha	21	24	2	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	D	Y	Y	
297	kalavthy	29	31	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	D	Y	D	Y	D	Y	
298	meena	29	32	1	1	IV	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	D	Y	D	Y	N	D	Y	N	D	N	Y	RT	D	Y	Y	
299	tamizh	24	27	1	0	IV	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	D	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
300	uma	31	36	1	2	V	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	D	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	RT	Y	Y	